COMMUNISM.

The Red Flag Only Furled for a Time.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS.

Their Creed and Aspirations Against Suffrage and Property.

In view of the disturbed and unsatisfactory rela ons existing between workingmen and capitalists in the real views held by the most advanced sections of the socialistic labor movement possesses important Interest for the American people. It would be a great nistake to dismiss as wholly visionary the plans and aspirations of men whose influence on the working classes in Europe has produced within the past lew

Centres strong governments.

In America the socialistic reformers have divided nto two main parties-"the Workingmen's Party" and the Communistic socialists. The difference be ween them is that "the Workingmen's Party" accept the existing form of society and government, but seek to modify it by penceable and legal means, so as Communistic socialists on the other hand refuse to acd are organized with the avowed object of subverting by force of arms both the government and the society which it is based. This section of the socialist party are the declared enemies of all private property d would make the State the only proprietor. By, this means they propose to do away with poverty and with wealth, and they claim that under their system there would be a vast increase in the sum of human bappiness, and that, no longer moved by avarice and grasping ambition, no longer degraded by abject poverty, mankind would develop higher and nobler qualities than are now dreamed of.

When first organized here the socialistic movement dopted as a title "The Social Democracy," by which it was known down to 1876, when the Congress held at Philadelphia changed the name to that of "Workingmen's Party." This name was again changed at a Congress held at Newark in December, 1877, to "Soialistic Labor Party."

This is a purely American organization, and has modified its organization and programme so as to meet the views of the American working classes. It has two governing bodies—the National Executive Council and the Board of Supervision. Each Congress sit and the council is selected from the members of the party residing in that city. It is now located in Philip Van Patten, an architect and civil engineer, is the secretary, and among the members a ed man named Clark, a principal in one ermans and the colored people are affiliated in large Board of Supervisors," which passes on the acts of Seven members, a secretary and treasurer compose this Board. Ten cents a month are levied on all mom tions; the other half goes to the National Executive

born. Haif this sum is rotained by the local organizations; the other half goes to the National Executive Council, and is used for the purposes of propagandism. Friendly relations are maintained with the various trade unions, which are encouraged and fomented by the socialistic party.

ORGANS IN THE PRESS.

Recognizing the power of the press, the socialistic labor party has won over or created a number of organs which circulate largely among the working classes. These papers are printed in all the principal languages, and though seldom seen by the general public play an important part in the scheme of propagandism. Among the calles—the Volks Zeitung and Dulnicky Lita, the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Volks Stimme des Westens, the Buffalo Tribune, the Tagsblatt, Philadelphia; the Socialist, Milwankee; the Volks Zeitung, Cinclonalt. Then there are a number of weeklies—La Centralization, the Communist, the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Arbeiter Stimme, all published in New York; the Vorbote, a tri-weekly published in New York; the Vorbote, a tri-weekly published in Chicago, and the Standard Bearer, Boston; the Workingmen's Volce, St. Louis; the Socialist, Detroit; the Indianapolis Times; the Open Letter, San Francisco, and the official organs of the Executive Council, the Emancipator and the National Socialist.

The following address was sent by the New York Revolutionary Committee to the Frence people, and was largely circulated in France. It is a curious document, and vinuable as being a complete contession of faith of the extreme rod republican party:—

leafree.

Among our chief adversaries and enemies a small group of Versalilais, who call themselves defranciegond, distilluish the nelves by their Jeautiem. These Versalilais, if the order moral, would like, by force of violence and clony, to persuade our triends in France that they are this them for the social liquidation, for the revenge of the Commune, and their assumed innocence goes the length of demanding amnesty for our triends who suffer in New Medonia.

Caledonia. They will have their pains for their reward. Their un-worthy demand condemns thum. The pardon they impiore for us, who are the instruments of justice, teaches the sim-plest republicans that these Versatilais are in their proper blace at Versatilas.

at Versailles.

words pardon, amnosty, clemency are repurpant to
icause for us they are synonymous with treason.

let whatever form the reaction presents their it must
that the revolutionary party of '89, '70 and '71
it isy down their arms and that it must settle with

samot isy down their arms and that it must settle with them. The dictature of the people, or proletariat, is the recognised right of the strongest to defend themselves against those who desire to injure them; because this right is the only assigned of man. Whatever man may do to shake only assigned from the attacks of monarchiast and reactions rise, with the done justly and by right.

We only recognise in the actual state of things two distinct parties—one representing labor and the other capital. On one side the protegram, with their misery, their suffering and the ardent thrist for revealdeation; on the other laborates with their riches, their suffering and the ardent thrist for revealdeation; on the other laborates with their riches, their imposence and their injurity. Here can be no continuous between those two parties have for men without conscionce, without reason or for traitors. This is why we adopt the maxim, "Whoever is not with us is against its why we adopt the maxim, "Whoever is not with us is against the community to the continuous the loss of the power to possess should not belong to a tew, but to all—to consumity.

We are Communists because we desire me has button of wealth and work among all men, and that the power to possess should not belong to a few, out to all—to the community.

We are Communists because we desire to destroy this individual property personliked by egoins and inquity; because we wish to found on overthrown society a bond of happiness and perfort equality among men.

Communism is the clearest affirmation of the Revolution and the last stage of human progress.

We repudiate all describes which sim at imposing taxes on the fortunes, the retvileges or the revenue of the rich, because this would tend to consecrate in the bosom of humanity inequalities which it is our hope to destroy.

We are atheists, because, consequent with carselves, our logic refuses to admit a Seprens Being, a chimera—sementing monstrous and outside humanity.

We deay this error from wanch has flowed and flows the degranation, the ensiavement and the marryrdom or mankind, because it is in the name of this imaginary creature that the greatest structies have been commisted—massacres without number—and which have retarded progress and science.

shat the greatest structives have been committed—masseres without number—and which have retarded progress and science.

In the New Society—that to which the empire of the world has been promised, that which must repenerate the faces, that which must set us free—we do not recognize foot; we will not have the Good in whose name so many frimes have been committed, so much blood shad.

Let us get rid of this plantom of our miseries; let us look at the reality, science, and the world shad been we hope for victory. Because we wish to gain our ends without stopping at half measures or for new delays, which are but a prolonging of the actual state of misery and an adjournment of the Commune.

We are revolutionists because we desire to overturn by force a society which up to the actual state of misery and an adjournment of the Commune.

We are revolution being to the actual state of misery and an adjournment of the Commune.

We are revolution being to the actual the force. Hecause we know that we must conquer, at whatever price, political power, which shote can establish the dictature of the proletariat and force it to act mantithers shall only be iqual criticens in the new society.

The revolution being justice and equality, whatever opposes its triumph ought to be mercllessly crushed.

We are sutheritative because we wish the centralization; because we desire discriptine, not anarchy; because we wish to give to the Commune (the only government of the people, force as the auxilitary of its right.

After declaring what are our principles, our ideas and our aspirations, we must expose the Jesuitical maneuvres of some Communalists who, wandering in our ranks with an object adrolity keep open an outlet toward the radionis of Versailles.

In truth, tiose people, who have nothing in common with

alliance with the radicals ought to be looked upon as troa-non.

How could we pity all those pseudo republicans of Ver-allies who voted thanks to the army of batchers for the sortible and criminal work they had done? But the ferry thousand Communists assassinated in 1871 are there to call out for vengeance, and it shall not be in vain?

Before the hate and vengeance of the people the assem-bly of assassins who sit at Versalica—right and tork light-horse and intransigatis—are the same. The Jesuita, as the accomplices; all those who took part in the massacres of Parts ought to fall under the justice of the people.

We shall siways preserve the memory of the massacres the sateroidess which filled the streets, the bridges and the public pisces of the creat city with blood, which decimated the defenders of the Revolution and assured the momentary trumph of the reaction.

We shall remember the numberiess streeties of which Paris and Versailles were the theatre, and whom the day

J. BARON. L. CROSSE. HENRI HANSER. ROBINET. J. THOMAS. L. WILLERMAIN.

The Secretary, BLEIN MONTREINAL

The Secretary, Blein Montreinal.

In order to obtain a clear statement of the aims and views of the socialistic Communists.

In order to obtain a clear statement of the aims and views of the socialistic Communists a Harallo reporter called on soveral of the leading spirits of that movement. These gentlemen belong to the Societé des Rétugiés de la Commune, and some of them played quite an important part in the Communistic struggle at Paris in 1871. M. J. Baron received the reporter politely, but declined to entor into the subject of the Commune on the ground that in nearly all cases reporters of the American press distort and misrepresent the views expressed to them. M. Baron said that all American newspaper men were humbugs—blagueurs—and that before writing about Communism they would do well to stuay the subject of the social relations in the works of men like Proudhon, Cabet and Blanqui. They would then be in a position to write intelligently on the subject. He looked on American priors, as corrupt and more brickings. The American pross, like everything else in American society, was rotten; not like the French press, where men like Lamennais wrote from principle, content to live on a few sous a day rather than sell themselves or their convictions. Monsieur would not, therefore, run the risk of misrepresentation, but, if the reporter desired information, perhaps his friend, M. H. Robinet would consent to give it. He was a man of education who understood the question thoroughly and the wished could explain the aims and the principles of the socialistic Communists.

The reporter text sought M. Robinet and other of

he wished could explain the aims and the principles of the socialistic Communists.

The reporter next sought M. Robinet and other of the lights among the ultra red section of the Communistic party. M. Robinet is a very young man, but is intelligent, and claims to be in correspondence with the chiefs of the party in Kurope. In reply to a question put by the reporter he said:—"The workingmen's party has nothing in common with us, either as to persons or method of action. Our objects, however, are the same, but we seek to achieve them by different means. They believe the revolution can be accomplished by public meetings, newspaper propagands and the use of electoral machinory, and we believe they ought to use revolutionary methods."

methods."

"It the government should undertake to repress this agitation what do you think would be the result?"

"An attempt by Congress to repress the movement would be the beginning of a revolution. The day the workingman is attacked the will defend himself. The reorganization of labor is inevitable—it is merely a question of time. You see the proof of this in the rapid development of trade unions and labor organizations."

What do you regard as the main principle

"What do you regard as the main principles of Communism?"

The equitable redistribution of social wealth—the centralization of power in the hands of a congress. By the centralization of power we would prevent by force the accumulation of wealth in the hands of individuals. Those who have property are not likely to be with us. It is absord to think that a man of wealth would be a Communist.

The American section of the socialistic party is divided into two parts, which, while pursuing similar ating, find it more convenient to work separately—the national socialistic labor party, a purely political organization, and the trade unions, which naturally raily to the support of the political defenders of labor. The long list of newspapers representing those two parties is sufficient proof of their importance. In order to complete this sketch of the programme of the labor reformers the reporter called on Mr. Adolf Douni, the editor of the Volks Zestung, to request an authoritative statement of the views and aims of the party with which he is connected. Mr. Doual is well anyanced in years, and his vonerable aspect lends weight to the ideas ho propounds with clearness and intelligence. He was been, but spared time to give the reporter some information on the most important points connected with the socialistic labor party, or workingmen's party was essentially a pesceful organization; it do not intend to use any other than legal means to achieve its ends. If attacked, however, it would delend itself. During the strikes the socialists held a meeting of sympathy with the strikers in Chicago, but depreaded rous, at the same time calling for measures which would insure justice to the strikers. The rich men swore in as special constables a number of roughs and loaiers and attacked the meeting. They fired on the people and one man was killed and several wounded; yet, to the present day, there has never been any judicial examination to inquire into the mirror."

"You do not, then, how the same opinions as the French party?"

"You do not, then, how the same opinions as the French party?"

"Wants French party—there are several. There is only one very violent section, and to me many of them are very suspicious. I am at war with them. There is reason to lear that some of them are spies—monchards of the French government; what they call in France, agents proceedarus. They advance the most violent means in order to injure us and throw discredit on the Paris Commune. These French never do anything in the way of agitation or propaganda. Only now and then they hoist the red flag and make a luss, but they never do anything."

"What do you think of the prospects of the movement?"

mout?"

"I believe we are only at the beginning of the agitation. Within the past pine months the party has grown wondrously. It has increased teniold at least. I cannot say what our present strength is; no one can, because we are not yet so theroughly organized as to be informed exactly as to the state of the local organizations over the country. In the next national election, if we think well of showing our strength, persaps we might poil 100,000 wotes. That I think is a moderate estimate, but it is only an estimate.

think is a moderate estimate, but it is only an estimate.

"Since the strikes the movement has spread rapidly. The people are becoming aware that here in America also there is a social question to be dealt with. The fact is forced on them by the misery which is pressing them on all sides. We stand on the same principles as the German socialist party in Germany. They go into elections for Parliament, and as they have about seven hundred thousand votes they would elect forty members if they were fairly represented. At present they have only thirteen, but if they grow for the next five years at the rate they have grown during the past twelve they will be in the majority. They only seek to act by peaceful means, but should the government attack them no doubt they would defend themselves. They are sure of the future; the young men are all with them, and in time all political power must come into their hands. They are biring their time. A large number of the educated classes are with them. Among the real workinghen, however, are found the ablest prepagandats. More than one hundred of these have educated themselves and become learned men by their own efforts."

BROOKLYN COMMUNISTS QUIET.

Brooklyn has been greatly exercised during the past were contemplating a general uprising. Diligent in-quiries made yesterday, however, by a HERALD re porter, prove these rumors to be entirely unfounded.

COMMUNISM IN ST. LOUIS-DISSATISFIED WORKMEN DISCUSSING THEIR WRONGS AND LEARNING TO HANDLE ARMS "FOR SELF-PROTECTION."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, I

Sr. Louis, May 9, 1878.
More Communism was unearthed in Si. Louis to day, showing a continued activity in the formation of secret societies and the drilling of men with and without arms. The organizations are principally comined to the northern districts of the city, where most of the laboring classes reside and where many people are unemployed. Mayor Overstolz has recently made an investigation of matters Communistic in that direction. What he learned in regard to the Communists is known only to himself, as he declines to say unything on the subject. One organization exists in the Sixth ward which numbers fully one hundred members. These Communists meet at the National Hall, on Chambers street and Broad-way, every Thursday night. A public meeting is advertised by posters to take place every Thursday. The placards close with the following invitation: "All are invited, especially those who are disconteated with the present state of society." vertised meetings are held in a large hall in the sec ond story of the building. Those who attend are addressed by William Hailer, the Communist agitator

ond story of the building. Those who attend are addressed by William Haier, the Communist sgitator from Chebrata.

Secret Meetings for the initiated.

While the public meetings are being hold in the hall secret ones are being held in the rooms below. To these latter meetings no persons are admitted but members. The first is only a draw for the other, serving to attract workmen who atterward become members of the secret organization. There are two societies which meet at this hall. The Workingmon and the Arbeiter Schutzverein, both of which meet regularly every Thursday. The proprietor of the hall, J. J. Gutherlot, denied that any arms were in the house. Numerous inquiries were made of him in relation to the Communists, but he invariably replied that he knew nothing about them.

AN INQUISITIVE FOLICEMAN.

The policeman on the best, Officer William H. Burke, announced his intention last night of looking into the hall and other rooms where the societies meet. The hall keeper attempted to dissuade him from investigating; but he went to the main hall, however, and there saw about sixty men drilling with swords, but without uniforms. Officer Furke learned

that these men had only recently joined the Com-

COMPLAINING CABINETMAKERS.

munists.

A meeting of discentented cabinetmakers was held last night in the room where the secret organizations usually met. What action was taken and what are their plans for the future are not known.

In the Eighth ward there is another secret and armed society, of which Francis McGowan, who keeps a saloon at No. 4,218 Broadway, is one of the leaders. McGowan admitted to-day that there were 300 men in the society; that two-thirds are armed with rifles or muskoty and all with revolvers; that the meetings are held at McGuire's Hail, on Broadway and Bremen avenue, where the men sre put through the drill. In conversation te-day McGowan and --- 'The object of the society is to protect the rights of all workingmen and enforce their just demands. The workingmen and enforce the police force and the much taised of reserves and minita. When the first mass meeting is to take place I do not yet know. When the workingmen act their plans will be laid, and their operations, having been preconcoted, will have quite different results from those of last year. The strike you would accomplish their purposes in raising the prices of labor and giving work to the unemployed. There is no scrious apprehension of trouble here, but a feeining that the sination is a more or less grave one and will require careful watching on the part of the public officials whose duty it is to preserve the peace.

THE CHICAGO CONMUNE-RED HOT CANNON BALLS TO BE ITS ARGUMENTS-THE PARIS

MADNESS TO BE REPEATED. In its account of the last Sunday meeting of a section of the socialistic labor party the Chicago Tribune

The first speaker was John McAuliffe, who got off his customary sunday tank. He producted some strange things, and among them that if, in twenty years from the present time, the socialistic system had not been in existence for five years this hation would stop in its progression. The whoels of progress would be entirely checked, and this country would revert to the condition of China, and the power and property of the country would be left in the hands of a lew men, and the isborer would be not in bonds as with the shackies of stave. They might talk of their agitation, that they might exercise the right of free speech, the ballot, &c. But something more was needed. They needed red hot balls—cannon balls, branded with their motioes upon them. In that he meant that they should not heat their causon balls red hot to fire them, but he wanted them to imbue the people with their ideas by torce if necessary. Society was to be shocked in order that they might gain their points, and he thought that the shock was very near at hand, especially if the present condition of the laborer should continue much longer. The officials, statesmen, public men and journalists were nil hirelings in the interest of the capitalists, and hired to work against the interests of the laboring classes. They were the greedy slaves of Mammon.

During and atter the meeting there was quite an outside congregation of Communists, who discussed the situation. There was a great deal of incondary talk in regard to cutting the throats of capitalists. One of them said to the reporter, "You will see some fun now. You need not smile."

"What will you gain by it?" asked the reporter. "We have everything to gain and nothing to lose, You will see trouble, and a good deal of it. You don't know the condition of our people."

"But what will you gain by an uprising?"

"You remember what was done by the Paris Community."

"You remember what was done by the Paris Community." The first speaker was John McAuliffe, who got off

muno?"
"Yes, but what have they gained?"
"It will change things. It will give us work." And
that is all the ictow had to say. But there was much
of such talk, and whatever may be the temper of the
public speeches there is some other preparation going
on bening the scenes, as events at a near future time
will no doubt prove.

YELLOW JACK.

Captain Charles Meesman, of the brig Burgomaster, which arrived at this port from Santos, Brazii, with a cargo of coffce, was arrested yesterday by order of the Brooklyn samtary authorities for violation of the bealth ordinances, in discharging cargo without permit at Bartlett & Green's dock, Roberts' Stores. The Burgomaster has been lying for several weeks at Quarantine, where she was detained, having had four cases of yellow lever on board during the voyage to New York. The vessel lest Santow on the 16th of February with a crew of three sailors, a mate and captain. The with and child of the latter were also on board. The voyage occupied seventy-five days. When about three weeks out one of the seamen was taken sick and had to take to his hammock in the forecastic, where he was vasited irequantly by the captain, who at the time was ignorant of the character of the disease from which the suck man was suffering. It was not until he had been conflued to bed for three days that the discovery was made that the man had yellow lever in its worst form. A seaman was assigned to the duty of nursing him and the other men removed their beds from the infected forecastic. After five days' sickness the patient died and was buried at sea. About the same time another man was stricken down with the disease and the mate also fell a victim to it. Both men died and their bodies were consigned to the deep. Providentially the winds were favorable and the captain and one man were enabled to manage the brig. They had nearly arrived in port when the only surviving sailor was taken sick. Upon arrival at Quarantine he was removed to the hospital, while the Burpomister was thoroughly lumigated and disinfected and came up to Brooklyn with a clean bill of health. The infrincement of the local health rules in failing to obtain a permit at the saintary office will be examined before Judge Waish to-morrow. detained, having had four cases of yellow fever

PUBLIC HYGIENE.

MEETING OF THE HEALTH ASSOCIATION PROPER HOUSE DRAINAGE DESCRIBED.

The attendance at the Public Health Association meeting, in the rooms of the Academy of Medicine. ast evening, was slim, there being less than adozen persons composing the audience. The report of the Special Committee on the Work of the Association referred to the lack of interest in the meetings, as tollows:-

The object of this Association shall be the advancement of sanitary science and the promotion of organizations and measures for the practical application of public hydrene. Your committee believe that as a regular piace of meeting the rooms of the Acasemy of Medicine are unsuitable. There is too muon of elegant pirvacy about them. People not members hearing to enter; and there is always a formality and restraint in a public meeting held on velvet careets behind the doors guarded by a junitor. The committee recommended that the Executive Committee find a more suitable place for meeting; that the regular meetings be omitted only during July and August; that a standing committee be appointed to personally confor with the editors of daily journals and request fuller and more regular reports of meetings as well as announcements of the same.

Mr. Bayles was announced to report for the stand-

more regular rotorts of meetings as well as announcements of the same.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Mr. Bayles was abnounced to report for the standing committee on House Drainage and Water Service, but he was absent, and Dr. Partridge reported in his stead. He drew diagrams of a mostel apparatus recently introduced and adopted by the Board of Health to show the workings of the various traps, waste pipes and water fixtures of an ordinary house. The machine used by the Board of Health, the gentleman said, occupied about fourteen feet space, and by the use of giass traps, glass syphons and transparent pipes the entire workings of house drainage and water supply could be shown and explained to the most ignorant bouse builder and stupid mechanic, so that the bonelit of life-saving improvements could be fully demonstrated and understood. Dr. Partridge went on to show that by the use of gas gauges the pressure of foul air from sewers, especially the Mott street sewer, was not nearly so great as had been supposed, but that the "seal" of water was broken, and foul air penetrated the house. To remedy all this it was found that a small half meh ventilating pipe extending from each trap to the roof or waste pipe above the highest fixtures, in connection with sewer pipes of soil pipes also extending from each trap to the roof or waste pipe above the highest fixtures, in connection with sewer pipes of soil pipes also extending towaste pipe so that vacuums could not occur.

Dr. Elish fiarris' report from the Standing Committee on Dwellings will be road at the June meeting.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mayor Ely was called upon yesterday by Alderman Morris relative to the nomination of Mr. George Jones for Police Commissioner. Mr. Morris is the nomination was referred for consideration. The gentleman visited the Mayor for the purpose of consulting him upon the subject, as be expresses much interest in the result of the present controversy. Mr. Ely remarked that he sent in the name or Mr. Jones to the Board of Alderman in good faith and that he would do all in his power to have him confirmed. He (the Mayor) considered that Mr. Jones would make a good Police Commissioner, and he would be much pleased to see him accept the place. The Mayor also stated that he considered the nomines one of those members of the republican party who could not be traded with or approached for the purpose of making a combination with any opposition positical body.

The Aldermanic committee will probably report at the next meeting of the Board. him upon the subject, as be expresses much interest

THE SEASIDE HOME.

The association known as the Children's Carnival Association, have given the proceeds of their labors for two years past to the Western Dispensary, but as their original intention was to open a home at the seaside for sick children, they will for the inture devote all their energies to this task. To this end the first of a series or entertainments was given last night at the Lyceum Theatre. The chief feature of the bome is that it is to be open to all poor sick children, without regard to nationality or the religious or medical faith of their parents.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

The Pennsylvania Convention Reconsiders Its Platform.

The First One Repudiated and a New One Adopted.

Conclusion of the Convention.

WHO THE CANDIDATES ARE

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1878. When the Convention of the National Party adjourned at half-past two o'clock this morning, after adopting a long series of resolutions prepared by Damon Y. Kilgore, as a platform of party principles, there was only a small attendance of worn-out and sleepy delegates. This morning when the Convenwas barely a quorum present, the majority of the county delegates having gone back to their homes, thinking that the preliminary work of the new party had been accomplished. But those that remained were a little wider awake at ten o'clock this morning than they had been at half-past two A. M .. after an all day and all night session. Therefore they seemed to be in a condition to realize that the pint-form they had so hastily adopted was not quite up to the mark. There was much dissatisfaction about it especially the women suffrage plank, and it was evident before the Convention was called to order to-day

that some of the delegates were determined to "go

back on" the Kilgore resolutions. A NEW PLATFORM CALLED FOR, Immediately after the organization Mr. F. W. Hughes, the chairman, took the floor and condemned the platform adopted in the "wee sma' hours," not so much for what it announced (except as to female suffrage), but for what it failed to say. Mr. Hughes made a very vigorous and earnest greenback speech, which served as the beginning of a general discussion upon the platform. At times there was great fusion, noise and excitement among the delegates, and at one stage one member denounced a colleague as "a damned har." Finally the mi-nority report of the Committee on Resolutions was read, after a reconsideration of the matter was voted, and as this minority report contained some quirements of the new party, they were enthusiastically adopted in place of the resolutions prepared last

cally adopted in pixec of the rescittions prepared mat-night. The following, therefore, is the pixtorm of the National party of Pennsylvania:— THE FLATFORM.

The United States, by reason of its vast territory, fertile soil, varied productions, rich minerals, and temperate cli-mate, could, wisely governed, sustain in comfort and even luxury a population ten-fold greater than at present occupy is.

son, varied productions, rich minerals, and temperate climate, could, wisely governed, sustain in comfort and even luxury a population ten-fold greater than at present occupy it.

Nevertheless, with an enterprising, industrious people, after a series of abundant harvests, manufacturers are idio, businoss prostrate, labor unemployed, and starvation imponding.

This condition of affairs has been produced by the control of the produced interests of the country by the non-producer, and by legislation in favor of non-productive capital and as against the interest of the country by the non-producer, and by legislation in favor of non-productive capital and as against the interest of the laborer of the country.

The policy adopted has reduced the value of property, public and private debts nominally the same have, by room of the production of the producting interests has been the natural and nevitable the producting interests has been the natural and nevitable the producting interests has been the natural and nevitable the producting interests and been the natural and nevitable the producting interests of the country have been affirmed by the republicans at Cincinnati and the democratic nation of the producting interests and in Pennsylvania. Wisdom would dictate as a remedy for existing evils not only the repeal of pernicious laws and the establament of a wise and judicious fancial system, framed in the luterest of the productive labor of the country, but also the condemnation of the people, manifested at the bail thex, of the democratic nor republican parties, by whom the producting interests of the country have been befrayed; therefore, it is

Resolved, That neither the democratic nor republican parties of this country are entitled to the confidence of the past has been such as to reader any pledge they may make in the future as unreliable and under lear of public wrath, to be unreduced. That neither the democratic nor republican parties of this country are entitled to the confidence of the principles adopted by the

turer, the farmer, the mechanic and the inbore national bank carrency should be withinterwn from circulation and full tegal tender money substituted by the government in lieu thereof.

Resolved, That as the wealth of the dation is founded upon labor the laborer should be protected in his just rights. It is desirable that the hours of labor should be so ilmited as to afford the laborer an opportunity to cultivate his mennal faculties and enjoy rational social infereourse with his friends. To earn such reasonable wages as may be an equitable proportion of the profits of his industry, and this so that he may ancilorate his condition and ottain the comforts and luxuries of hite, and thus by increasing consumption open new accumes for industry and new fields for labor. To cause his children sant hus through universal education elevated abor and the entaracter of the laborer, for the purpose of attaining these enest:—
Resolved, that the federal and State governments and manicipal corporations should limit the hours of labor; that the manufacturing, mining and farming and ishorers in the roats of the country be protected.

First—By lowering the rate of interest on money, and effecting this by the government issuing full legal tender maney sufficient for the wants of trade and regulating its value and its volume by wise and justicious legislation.

Scouts—By the protection of American industries by the cactument of a tariff based on constitutional limits for revenue, but with discrimation to represent the accuming scaler and not to be granted as subsidies have been upgranted; to hold such corporations to a strict secoundation; of works of national importance with a discriming scaler and not to be granted as a subsidies have been upgranted; to hold such corporations to a strict secoundation of works of national importance with a discriming scaler and not to be granted as a subsidies have been upgranted; to hold such corporations to a strict secoundation of works of national importance with a directly by the government t

render, such sid under proper guarantees against france as will canade American seasmining to compete with foreign innes.

Sixth—To afford a safe depository for money and to protect the people against the france and loss occasioned by saving's banks and trust companies a postal depository system should be established, from which, upon being deposited, extilicates of deposit bearing a low rate of interest should be tashed, and which certificates should be payable on demand in full legal tender provenment money.

Seconth—That we demand the repeal by the State government of all charters and special privileges inconsistent with the present constitution of the State, the damage, if any, when journally acceptanced by the State of the state of

we adopt the nume of national greenback labor party of Pennsylvania.

Whereas the struggles of seven centuries for civil liberty have in this country culminated in securing to all an equal right to the hallot; and whereas we believe the intelligent and honest exercise of this pivinge, judiciously directed to the Business of the country, will secure generat brosperity through a more equitable distribution of the preduts of ishor; therefore, Resoived, that this Convention condemns all lawlossness, violence or disorder to accomplish its ends, believing that the happiness of the whole pusple can only be permanently secured through the ballet, siter a caim, free, open and searching discussion of the grave questions which press thomselves upon the Convention.

who the Convention.

Who the Candidates are.

The lateness of the hour at which the nominations were made left no time for this morning's Henano to explain who and what the gentlemen are who have been chosen as the standard boarers of the new party. The following brief sketches will therefore be of inter-

The following brief sketches will therefore be of interest:—

Samuel R. Mason, the candiniate for Governor, is fifty years of age, a native of the State, and of Scotch-Irish parentage. He graduated at Alieghany College, was admitted to the Bar in 1822, and since then has been extensively engaged in practice, his residence being at Mercer, the county seat of Mercer county. At the age of twenty-five he was elected District Attorney on the democratic ticket, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the domocratic ticket live years later. Pive years ago he took up the greenback theory, and has since expounded it so persistently that he has become the leader of its adherents in Western Ponnsylvanic. Last year he was an unsuccessful appraint for the Supreme Court nomination before the Greenback Convention. He is well off in this world's goods, an elder in the Presbyterian Church and the finther of nine children.

nine children.

CHRISTOPHER SHEARER.

Christopher Shearer, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a Berks county truck farmer, residing at Tuckerton, four inlies above Reasing. He is about fifty-three years of age. He secumulated over

\$70,000 by extensive building operations in Reading and then settled down as a "model farmor." He was a republican entil the greenback theory won him. Since then he has been a prominent advocate of unlimited promises to pay, and in 1876 was the greenback candidate for Congress in his district.

similed promises to pay, and in 1576 was the green-back candidate for Congress in his district.

Bedjamin S. Bentley, the candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is about sixty-one years of age. He came to Susqueshanna county from New York when a more boy, lived and worked on a farm until he was of age, and then acquired an education, obtaining the means to complete a by teaching school for four years. Then he studied law, was admitted to the Bar in 18:59 and in 1867 removed to Williamsport, where he has acquired a very large practice. In 1868 he was applied by Governor Geary Precident Judge of Lycoming county, but was defeated to the fail of the same year as the republican candidate for the fail of the same year as the republican candidate for the field term in that position. Four years ago he succumbed to the greenback mania, voted for Cooper and Cars in 1876 and last year was the greenback candidate for the seat on the Supreme Court Beach, to which he has again been nominated, receiving fewer votes than any other candidate on the tieset.

James L. Wright, the candidate for Secretary of internal Affairs, and the solitary representative of the working men on the tieset, was born in the north of Ireland in 1850, came to this country at the age of twelve, and for years past has been egaged in business as a merchant twing at No. 315 South Second street. He has been classed as a democrat, but, to use his own words, "has acted with the workingmen since he was inneteen." He was president of the Auth-Monopoly Convention held in Pittsburg in April of the same year. It is year he was the workingmen's candidate for Sate Treasurer, and when the tiexet of that party was coiting the was the workingmen's candidate for Sate Treasurer, and when the tiexet of that party was coiting the was the workingmen's candidate for Sate Treasurer, and when the tiexet of that party was coiting the was the workingmen's candidate for Sate Treasurer, and when the tiexet of that party was coiting the party of the was the workingm

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

INQUEST ON THE INSANE WOMEN WHO DIED ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND FROM AN OVER-DOSE OF CHLOROFORM-VERDICT OF THE

Coroner Woltman, with his deputy, Dr. Cushman, and a jury empanelled to inquire into the circum-Stances attending the death of Julia Hogan and Mary Jane Bracken at the Female Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, on May 4, proceeded to the island yes-day morning to take the testimory of the officials of the institution and examine the drug room where the insane patient, Anne Hannahan, had procured the poison. The jury had previously viewed the bodies at the deadhouse attached to Bellevue Hospital. On arriving at the island the jury examined the drug room and its surroundings while Dr. Strew explained the rutes governing the establishment,

well Hospital. On arriving at tife island the jury examined the drug room and its surroundings while Dr. Strew explained the rules governing the establishment. The jury next proceeded to a large room on the second floor in the main tunding, where the inquest was held. The first witness called was Hugh H. Hagan, the druggist of the asylum, who testined as tollows:—I am the druggist of the asylum; on Saturday morning, at deven o'clock, Anne Hannaban, one of the patients, came in for her ration of ale as usual; she had been in the habit of getting a ration of ale for two months past, amounting to one plut per day, which is put up in a bottle; the ration is given on the requisition of the hall physician, approved by the Medical Superintendent; the bottles of ale are placed on the floor at the bottlem, approved by the Medical Superintendent; the bottles of ale are placed on the floor at the bottlem, approved by the Medical Superintendent; the bottlem of the patients; I told Mr. Cassidy, my assistant, to hand it to them; I did not think anything more of it until two o'clock, when the chloroform bottle was handed back to me empty by Anne Hannahan, who said that I had given her poison; I asked Mr. Cassidy to go to hall 3 and tell the nurse; the next I heard about it was from Dr. Bowen, who said that there was a woman in a state of coma; I went up and Dr. Bowen smelled her breath; she was not a patient; we then went to hall 3 and asked the nurse about it; Anne Hannahan then told the nurse; I did not notice anything the matter with Anne Hannahan when she brought back the bottle; I am not to the babit of leaving chloroform in that place; I put the bottle there Friday because the stock bottle was too full to hold it; I had full knowledge that it was there; I have been in the habit of leaving drugs on the counter since I came nere.

Several other witnesses were then examined. Among them were David Cassidy, Dr. Higgsh's assistant, who testified that his duties of their fatal patations, and the physicians who had been called

All the prescribed forms were compiled with, the dector's certificate was made out, and there appears to be no doubt that Matthews was an insane patient, whose detention on the Island was desirable and necessary. His wife, Estelie Matthews (also colored), has irequently visited him since then, and she has come to the conclusion that her nusband is now and has come to the conclusion that her acaband is now and has been for several months periectly saine. Under the circumstances she has applied, on several occasions, for his discharge, and has always seen met, she alleges, by the statement of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. MacDonald, that it was necessary that her husband snoon to keep periocity quiet. Failing to procure his discharge in this way she put the matter into the hands of Mr. Charles S. Spender, field a patition, and sued out a writ of inbeas corpus. Mr. Spender doesned the matter worth the second in the matter worth the second in the matter worth the matter worth the second in the asylum in the same way was discharged after an investigation by Mr. Gourge Forster, the releve appointed by the Court. On that occasion Dr. MacDonald held that the boy was insane, but it was shown that what was assumed to be a craze was a theory held by the boy in respect to making money by botting—a theory, which it was econostrated, could be reachly remoded to practice. Mr. Spender did not at all mean to impute any motives in the matter—in fact, he did not know of his personal knowledge whether Matthews was or was not same, but he thought that persons were irequently too easily committed to an asylum and too readily determed there. For this reason he had deemed the presentense worth investigating, more especially as the woman was very positive in her assertion that her husband was quite same. Commissioner cox, of the Department of Charities and Correction, said that there could be no possible motive for the detention of a patient after a cure habe see effected. On the contrary their present anxiety was that there should be as many discharges as possible, maximuch as the asylum was crowded. Dr. MacDonaid, he said, was responsible for the discharge or detention of a patient, and the Commissioner's had every confidence in his skill and experience in such matters. The writ of habeas corpus, which will be remained in court. been for several months perfectly sane. Under the morning, when the patient will be examined in court

THE CURSE OF RUM.

In a rear house at No. 500 East Fourteenth street lives the family of John Dempsey, a baker by trade, who for a long time has given himself over to intemperance. The money which he carned and which served to support his wife and children gradually dwindled, and of late he has stopped work and abandoned himself to the indulgence of his settien babits. Upon Anne, his wife, the maintenance of the family has devoived, and, in spite of her efforce in their behalf, she has continually been subjected to
ill-usage. On Tuessay last Dempacy called in
a ragman to sell him the clothing of his wife
and children, together with the very bed covering which was about all the man had left in
the house. The appealing looks of the wretched
family restrained the purchaser from taking the articles offered him, and Dempacy, after soundly abusing every one, left the house. Near medinght he
came home intoxicated, burst open the door, seriesihis little ger! Rosie by the roce, and began to boat
his little ger! Rosie by the roce, and began to boat
she kink her till the poor girl was simest tosensible.
She managod to crawl away, however, and fly to a
rear yard, when Dempacy turned upon her mother,
who had come to her assistance, struck her with
a kettle and grove her from the nouse. He then fastened the door and kept both wife and daughter out in
the air and in an almost nucle condition till near dayhas devoived, and, in spite of her efforts in their be ened the door and kept both wife and daughter out in the air and in an almost nude condition till near day-light. A policeman of the Seventeenth precinct effected his arrest, and, the case using reported to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, their agent, Officer Chiardi, appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and had Dempsey com-mitted to the Island. The wife and children of the prisoner had been so badly beaten that they were un-able to appear.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.

Mrs. O'Nell left her apartments on the third floor of the house No. 57 Columbia street, Brooklyn, yesterday torenoon for a lew minutes. Upon her return sne missed her child, John, three years old, and looking out into the yard she discovered him lying on the ground, where he had failen from the window. He was severely if not fataily injured.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

THE WILL OF THE LATE C. N. BAGOT CHAT-LENGED BY HIS WIDOW- CURIOUS REVELA-

A remarkable will case, which is likely to last ten days, was opened yesterday in the Irish Probate Court, Mrs. Bagot, granddaughter of the late Sir William Vernor, who for many years represented Armagh in Parliament, challenges the will of her husband, Mr. C. A. Bagot, who had large estates in the West of Ireland, and had made an immense fortune in Australia. She contests it on the ground of unsoundness of mind, traud and undue influence

Mr. Macdonogh, Q. C., who appeared for the trus-tees and executors, said his clients were Mr. Joseph Hoimes, a gentleman of property, and a deputy licutenant for the county of Sigo, who was land agent to the deceased, and Mr. Burnard Bagot, of Carragaure, in the county of Roscommon, a magistrate and a brother of the deceased. The plaintif sought to establish that this will was brought about by the under influence of Mr. Bernard Bagot, Mr. John Lloyd B got, brothers of the decensed, and Mrs.

by the undue influence of Mr. Bernard Bagot, Mr. John Lloyd B got, brothers of the decensed, and Mrs. Meagher, a sister, and she had dared to impute fraud to these three porsons in her capidity to get the enormous fortune for herself and her oadd, that was born ten weeks after her marriage. He (the learned counsel) thought that when the jer had heard side evidence they would come to the conclusion that few men in his position would have acted so generously or so kindly as did Christopher Neville Bagot toward the plaintiff, after she had expiced him into a marriage of at a time when he magnitude to himself, but he never touched a farther of it, and, besides teaving her touched a farther of it, and, besides teaving her touched a farther of it, and, besides teaving her tous, satisfied a farther of it, and, besides teaving her tous, satisfied a farther of it, and, besides teaving her tous, satisfied a farther of it, and, besides teaving her tous, satisfied a farther of it, and, besides teaving her tous, satisfied a farther of it, and the teather it is not a serie of the satisfied and the same of the satisfied and the same of the satisfied.

The evidence would conclusively establish the general capacity of the teather; it would show the dimaracter and habits of Miss Emily Venner, which would lear accessarity to the interence that having in the course of her wild life become encente to some other person, she induced Mr. Christopher Neville Bagot to pass through the ceremony of a marriage, which was for him a source of infinite unbappiness, and would larther show that Mr. Bagot, having yielded to her iteraties, soon found that Miss Verner violated the compact into which she had entered, and upon the fortile say the satisfied to marry her, that her child was not to be his heir. The parties on both sides were in a highly respectable position. Mrs. Bagot was the grandaughter of Sir William Verner, for many years member of Parlament for Armagh. The Bagots had been the country ler upward of 80 years and were well known in

and the physicians who had been called to attend them. The testimony, however, disclosed no facts which have not already appeared in the Hekald. Deputy Coroner Cushman was also sworn and testified to naving found during the autopsy which he had made of the bodies of the two women traces of excessive alcoholism and chieroform.

Coroner Woltman then charged the jury, who retired and after an absence of fitteen minutes returned with the following verdict:

"We conclude that Julis Hogan and Mary Jane Bracken came to their death from an overdose of chloroform stolen from the drug store connected with the asylum by a person or persons to us unknown. We believe the institution to ce as fault in allowing the patients to enter the drug store under any protence or at any time, and we approve of the precautions which have since been adopted to koop the patients out of the drug store. We recommend that this rule be strictly enforced horeafter. We censure the drug correct horeafter, we can drug the drug the drug threafter of the limbs, and on that occasion that a conicion that the could and the document of which we suffer the limbs, and on that occasion that the collidary and the st

The following are some of the letters read by counsel:

My Drariest Nevilla-You must not attempt to come to church to-morrow morning, but stay at home and prepare yoursell for one visitation in the evening. I do not know whether I shall be up early enough for Westminster Abeey myself, for what with the earliness of the hour, the smoot and champages, I deel periectly addied, and from the sounds which ascend I should say our friends down stairs have been similarly affected. I write to wisn you a happy Xines, so that you shall get it the first thing on Christmas morning, dear, and believe me always yours.

Please, Mr. Bagot, will you let me and two or three in nds times the best of the first thing on thick have a time of thick and a toothful of moist at twelve, if you will have it ready beforehast? Goodby usual to-night, Yours sincerely.

These two young women, said Mr. Macdonach, had a joke between them when they dame out at alght, when they put their mother to bed—"she had gone to bed with the rrendman"—that was the brandy bottle. (Laughter.) She went to bed with the rendman. There you have them—there you know them from what they wrote, and you are not to be duped by false pretences in this case. Gentlemen, that extraordicary access it never saw the like of. I could not have believed my dyes when I read these documents. I could not think that any lady—that any person should have been so lost to everything of decency. We really do not understand this sort of thing in our class of life. I appeal to you if you have vives, if you chiefe no at lineach a way? You see what this unscriptions person has been doing to gain this fortune. She knew very well she would be a sporting widow if she could get him. Now, I never heard of anything like that. What do you thise of a lump of thick and a toothful of moist? (Great laughters, it you have staters, idd you ever know anything like it. I suppend to you faile that. What do you thise of a lump of thick and a toothful of moist? (Great laughter). I can guess what if mans—in other

DEAR NEVILLE-Have your nickell little earlier to night, as I want you to go to the theatre with me. Yours very truly. truly, (Linghter.) That is from the brother, who brought this young man of tashion about. I consummate those documents with the next:—

DEAR BAROT - I find I am clear on Wednesday, the 6th

ton Court that day. I am arraid wednesday's onting has grisyously dishirided the peace of No. 80. Yours very truly.

They pretended, counsel continued, that Lady Verner and he were not on terms. I will now road you a letter from Lady Verner:—

My Dean Mit. Bacor.—We shall have much pleasure in during with you on saturday next if we survive all our dissipations. Yours truly,

I do not intend to reside in or near London. I wish and intend to lead a very quiet life in the country and abroad. Will you be quite contented to live thus, and that my nome and becase shall always be your house, and wherever I go you will accompany me, and will never, never leave or go anywhere witcout me on any account wanaver without my consent? Will you tell me everythin, and have ne secretary or any kind whatever, and give up and cut all your resid and tippy accountances and lovers and adulters, and coase to write to any of them, and they letters nor presents from any or thous? Will you dress to please met will you be punited all nour comession of the my official hour comession of the residence as above, and try to make my life and home happy, I promise to have no secrets of any kind and to do all in my power to render your life as happy as I can. But I am helpless and a hopoless invalid, and therefore I can do very little, and trust to your generosity and kindness and love to make every allowance for and nordon my shortcomings. This I have copied from your writing, and premise to berform.

Willow Examples and a hopoless invalid, and therefore I can do very little, and trust to your generosity and kindness and love to make every allowance for and nordon my shortcomings. This I have copied from your writing, and premise to perform.

Willow Examples and a hopoless invalid, and therefore I can do very little, and trust to your generosity and kindness and love to make every allowance for and nordon my shortcomings. This I have copied from your writing, and premise to perform.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

At a regular session of the Board of Supervisors of Kings county yesterday afternoon a resolution was offered by President Moran setting forth that the leaning of the county property at Coney Island for leaning of the county property at Coney Island for any purpose was unwarranted by law and dangerous in practice. The legal advisor of the Board was requested to give a written opinion in regard to the proposed leave of property by the Park Commissioners and the power of the Supervisors in the master. The resolution was then isld over for one week.

The special committee deputed to investigate the death of John Lynch, an immate of the Fintbush asylum, reported that there had been negligence on the part of the Superninement, Dr. Blanchard, and his assistant, Dr. Wottling. The matter was made the special order for next week.